THE POLITICAL FIELD.

IT IS STEEPED IN CORRUPTION. A Republican Review of the Republican

Parcy's Record-A Strong Appeal for Honost

The address to the public by the Boston Committee of One Hundred, representing the anti-Blaine Republicans, was issued Monday. It contains the following:

"We are told that the past of that party is glorious, and that we are therefore bound to support its candidate to-day. We yield to none in our pride at its great achievements or in our devotion to its principles, but when the lesson of its past is forgotten and its principles are abandoned, its name alone cannot command our allegiance. The question is not what the Republican party has done, but what it is; not whether Lincoln and Sward and Summer and Jonnson and Stanton and Fessenden were great men and leaders, but whether Blaine and Robeson and Kelferand Elkins and Clayton and Kellogg are men to whem we can safely conlogg are men to whom we can safely con-side the future of our country. For many years corruption in high office has been conspicuous. It has shown itself in every

Colfax and Belkmap and Robeson and De-lano and Williams.

"In the Treasury Department we have seen preminent officers implicated in San-born contracts and suspected of complicity in the gigantic conspiracy to defraud the revenue knews as the 'whiskey ring,' and the private scretary of the President in-dicted as a conspirator, while the minister who sought to punish the criminals was dismissed from office. In the Post-Office Department we have seen an assistant sec-retary conspiring with senators of the United States in star-route frands, and the conspirators holdly defying the Govern-ment, which was poweriess to secure jus-sice in its own capital city. We have seen the last Republican Speaker disgraced by the last Republican Speaker disgraced by proof that he had shamefully abused his appointing power, and in face of this evidence, which has destroyed the confidence of his constituents, grain the chosen candidate of the Republican party for the same high office. In the signal service we have seen a In the signal service we take seen a superintendent, in the Treasury Department a chief clerk, and in other departments trusted officers guilty of stealing the public money. We have seen the guilty protected, but we have yet to see them pumished. We have seen the whole patronage of the Federal Government used

their country's expense they must be reformed from our remedy lay in its caucuses en who have sought to use the men who had degraded it it its original character. In-now see these men promoted and their influence increased, while under their inspiration the party turns its back upon its principles, and, in place of declaring in clear words its policy on the charing in clear words its polley on the questions of the day, by equivocal declarations and unmanly appeals to a prejudice, sechs to secure votes only to perpetuate the power of its managers, and not to adance the prosperity of the country. ... Its candidate for President is a man

charged with the basest of public crimes-the abuse of official power for his own peconiary advantage—who for eight, years has never dared to demand that full investiga-tion of the charges which his political associates would gladly have accorded, and by which alone these charges can be met. Upon the evidence already produced we believe him guilty, and we know that many of his prominent supporters share our be-hef. Their declarations before his nominahef. Their declarations before his nombi-tion, their silence or their guarded lan-guage in public addresses since, are conclu-sive evidence of this. He is convicted by his own statements of deliberate falsehood on the most solema occasion. The men lican party are united in his support, and admitted to a controlling influence in the conduct of his campaign, while of the honest men who are joined with these the leaders are largely either holders of or can-didates for public office, who urge their a leader whom it cannot defend. At this very mone at it forms an alliance in West Virginia with the advocates of dishonest money; in Washington political assess-ments are attempted under disguise.

"It is idle to hope that with such leader-ship the abuses of the past can be corrected or the party reformed. Under the influences which now dominate its councils the tendency must be downward; and there is no clearer proof that this tendency exists than the fact that honest men are found ready to tolerate and excuse offences which ready to tolerate and excuse offences which a few years ago would have made the offender infamous. We see in increasing adelity to party great dangers to our Government, and it is an omen of disaster when this fidelity leads men of character and position to throw their influence in favor of dishonesty and to mislead their fellow-ettizens by misrepresenting the facts and obscuring the lastic. The fascination of the name Republican' has made men blind of offences which otherwise they would condemn. It is our imperative duty, therefore, to disregard the appeals to party spirit, which, in the language of Washington, it is 'the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain,' and to consider how best we can stay the progress of corruption in the government of our

"Leaving to Congress the great questions of policy, which must be questions of legislation, and reserving the right to vote in concressional elections for such men as represent our opinion on these questions; intending in the State to vote in the future as we have in the past, we see in the presidential contest a simple issue. Our platform is the single principle that none but men of proved integrity should be supported for public office, and that the use of official power for personal ends is a breach of trust which should disqualify for public service those who are guilty of it. A party nomination which violates this principle must not only gunty of R. A party nomination which violates this principle must not only ferfelt our support, but incur our unswerving opposition. By the nomination of James G. Bisine the Republican party has thrown down the gauntlet for partisan government. The Democratic party answers the challenge, Its authority is the schonwickleed champion ocratic party answers the challenge. Its candidate is the acknowledged champion of reform and political honesty. The issue is thus joined. The leaders are representative men, the foremost of their kind, and we cannot for an instant hesitate to our choice or doubt what the true interests of our country demand. We do not ally ourselves with the Democratic party, still less sanction or approve its past, but its present candidate has proved his fidelity to the principles we avow, and in the coming election he commands and will receive our support.

low-citizens to unite with us in our efforts to secure the election of Governor Clevesetts may be given in November for honest

New York, August 9.—The Republican managers cannot conceive their chagrin and disappointment that Butler will be a presidential candidate, for they had confidently counted on the communistic labor vote and the dynamiters that will undoubtedly support Butler for Blaine; and now, that this stay has given way, they are looking anxiously for some way to make up for this vote. The candidacy of Butler is certainly in the interest of the Demogratic party. That he will altract strength from the

Republican party in Massachusetts, Iowa, libnois, and Wiscopsin there is no earthly doubt, and this, together with the Probibition ticket, brightens Democratic chances in the western States mentioned to a great degree. To claim that Butler will hurt Cleveland was as idle as to say that the Probibition ticket would receive any support in Virginia or Kentucky. His statement that he awaits Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance in order that he may not do any injustice to the Democratic nominee is notice to the Democratic nominee is notice to the country that he expects the same to be vulnerable and weak. If all human calculations are not idle the General will find himself in the vocative, for Cleveland's letter will contain only sound maxims and profound truths, and with them even Butler's astute mind will find no ground for censure or criticism.

will find no ground for censure or criti-cism.

The Independent movement in Massa-chusetts is assuming alarming proportions to the Republicans, and the claim of the knowing ones now is that this element will amount to 15,000. This, with Butler's can-didacy, gives color to the claim that Cleve-land will carry the States that have hereto-fore been Republican strongholds. The scandal about Governor Cleveland finds in acceptance among the most reputable Reacceptance among the most reputable Re-publicans in this State, because they know years corruption in high office has been conspicuous. It has shown itself in every department of the public service. We have seen a Vic-I resident driven into private life by proof of personal dishonesty; a Secretary of the Navy charged with corrupt practices and leaving office under a cloud of suspicion only to appear as a Republican leader in the House of Representatives; a Secretary of the Interior forced from his office by charges affecting his personal and official character; an Attorney-General compromised by evidence of petry fraud. We have not forgotten Coffax and Belknap and Robeson and Delano and Williams.

"In the Treasury Department we have seen presiment officers implicated in Sanbern contracts and suspected of complicity who believe him innocent will support him, and right a wrong and administer a rebuke to the dastardly attempt to burt the purest man that has appeared in American polities for a full century.

REV. DR. TWINING INVESTIGATES

A Manly Letter to the "Independent," in which the Cleveland Scandal is Reviewed-The Culy Available Candidate.

In the Independent of Thursday next there will appear a strong letter from the Rev. Kingsley Twining, D. D., on the Cleveland scandal. Mr. Twining says that he spent two days in Buffalo in a most therough investigation with journalists, gentlemen, clergymen, and others. He

gentlemen, clergymen, and others. He goes on to say:

"Now, it is not my purpose here to repeat the particulars of the reported scandal in its grosser or its corrected version. Those who want it can get it from the publisher of the Buffaio Telegraph, who will be glad to sell copies. If necessary I am ready with the full facts; but it is not necessiry here. The kernel of truth in the various charges egainst Mr. Cleveland is this: That when he was younger than he is now he was guilty of an illicit connection; but the charge, as brought against tion; but the charge, as brought against him, lacks the elements of truth in these him, lacks the elements of truth in these substantial points: There was no seduction, no adultery, no breach of promise, no obligation of marriage; but there was at that time a cuipable irregularity of lefe, bying as he was as a bachelor, for which it was proper and is proper that he should suffer. After the primary offence, which is not to be palliated in the circle for which I write, Lis conduct was singularly honorable, showing no attempt to evade the responsibility, and doing all he could to meet the duties involved, of which marriage certainly was not one. Everything here was tainly was not one. Everything here was eminently to his credit under circum-stances which would have seemed to many men of the world to justify him in other conduct than that which he accepted as his duty. There was no abduction, only pro-per legal action under circumstances which demanded it.

There remain the worst and damning charges of general libertinism and drunk-see enness. I say distinctly, after abundant inquiry, that they are false. They are, I believe, the product of the imagination of the stews. Every attempt to trace them led back into the merest gossip of saloons and brothels. On the other hand, my inquiry of the noblest Christian men in the city—especially in the legal profession—men above all reproach, men who will vote and speak against him for political reasons, men who know him by day and by night, brings the unanimous reply that it is interly impossible that such reports can be true. He is a man of true and kind beart, frank and open, so intensely devoted to his business duties that it is true in the charges in the charges of whom was ten very sold. The facts of the case show that seems show that she alters to the alters the alters to the stews. It has been stated that the very sold. The facts of the case show that the alters to the alters the alters to the stews. It has been stated that the very sold. The facts of the case show that the alters to the alters the alters to show that the alters to the seems the alters to show that the alters to the stews. It has been stated that the very sold. The facts of the case show that the alters to alter and the alters the alters to show the alters the alters the alters the alters to show the sheen show the sheen stand that the alters to the sheen show that the alters to the she was the alters to alter the alters that the alters that the alters the alters the alters the alters the alters the alters that the alters the alters the alters the alters the alters that the alters the alters the alters the alters the alters that the alters the alter ... There remain the worst and damning ossible that he should be a débauché He has the heartiest respect of the best families in the city, who only regret that he keeps himself so much out of the society

to which he would be welcome.

"There are some severe prejudices against Mr. Cleveland in Buffalo. They have their chief seat in the saloons, against have their chief seat in the saloons, against whose tyranny his election to the majoralty was the protest of all good clitzens of both parties. They have not forgiven him for their defeat. From the best sources of information 1 received testimony of the strongest character that Mr. Cleveland is a born ruler of men, of the greatest independence and honesty of character, a man who believes in reform to the bottom of his soul, and has the independence to carry it out, and a man on whom the responsibilities of office have rested with a serious and sodemn weight. The men are very bilities of office have reach with a serious and sodemn weight. The men are very few who could have received such testimo-nals to their efficiency and consciontious-ness and independence in public duties as I heard given to Mr. Cleveland from the most induential and trustworthy citizens of Buffslo. . The following letter, written by Gro

ver Cieveland, is appended.

"MAYON'S OFFICE, BUPFALO, N. Y., November 7, 1883.

My Dear Bro'her,—I have just voted. I sit here in the Mayor's office alone, with the exception of an artist from Frank Leshie's newspaper, who is sketching the office. If mother was here I should be writing to her, and I feel as if it were time for me to write to some one who will believe what I write. I have been for some time in the atmosphere of certain success, so that I have been sure that I should assume the duties of the high office for which I have been named. I have tried hard, in the light of this fact, to properly appreciate the responsibilities that will rest upon me, and they are much, too much, underestimated. But the thought that has troubled me is: Can I well perform my duties, and in such ... MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUPPALO, N. Y., But the thought that has troubled me is:
Can I well perform my duties, and in such
a manner as to do some good to the people
of the State? I know there is room for it,
and I know that I am houest and sincere in
my desire to do well, but the question is
whether I know enough to accomplish what
I desire.

The social life which seems to await me has also been a subject of much anxious thought. I have a notion that I can regulate that very much as I desire; and if I can I shall spend very little time in the purely ornamental part of the office. In point of fact, I will tell you, first of all others, the policy I intend to adopt, and that is to make the matter a business engagement between the people of the State and myself, in which the obligation or my side is to nerform the duties assigned State and myself, in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interest of my employers. I shall have no idea of reclection or of any higher political preferment in my head, but be very thankful and happy if I can well serve one term as the people's Governor. Do you know that if mother were alive I should feel so much safer? I have always thought that her prayers had have always thought that her prayers had much to do with my success. I shall ex-pect you all to help me in that way.

than do any of those who have given it private or public currency.

"It is now proper that I should indicate my own view of the effect the truth in reference to these unexpected charges should have upon Independents who were ready to give their support to Mr. Cleveland. There is nothing in it that would naturally placate them towards Mr. Blaine or mitigate their opposition to him. That rests upon grounds of public political morality. It does not require them to withdraw their support from Mr. Cleveland. That rests on the same grounds as their opposition to Mr. Blaine. But it does send them into the canvass with a fact in the history of their candidate which they cannot forget and which they will have to

the history of their candidate which they cannot forget and which they will have to carry as a burden.

"For there is no interest, public and political, higher than the family. It Mr. Cleveland is a rebel against the law of the family he is a public enemy, and when he is shown to be so I will abandon him."

Mr. Twining concludes as follows:

"Whether such an offence can, in the course of years, be forgiven, will depend on one's carerness to cast the first stone. For my part, I can forgive it, when it has not been deuted, and its bitter fruit has

been accepted and all the duties which grew out of it generously discharged.

"Serious, therefore, as this matter is, I canuot, and the great responsibilities and pressing necessities of the political situation, see that it authorizes us to set aside the conclusions which the whole Independent party has drawn from the trieditrusty, and admirable public career of Governor Cleveland, nor permit us to forget that above any other American eitizen now living and known to the country he possesses in himself the administrative ability which is the great and primary requirement at Washington add to the record of the miserable human suffering already which is the great and primary requirement at Washington add to the record of the miserable human suffering already which is the great and primary requirement at Washington add to the record of the miserable human suffering already which is the great and primary requirement at Washington with the finding of the Greely expedition with the finding of the great care of the miserable human suffering already buttlessed in connection with the finding of the great care of the miserable human suffering already buttlessed in connection with the finding of the great care of the miserable human suffering already buttlessed in connection with the finding of the great care of the miserable human suffering already buttlessed in connection with the finding of the great care of the miserable human suffering already buttlessed in the great and primary requirement.

That is a matter that Congress will have to look into. It is probable that a congressional investigation will be made next winter. Then all the facts in the case will be made next winter. Then all the facts in the case will be made next winter. Then all the facts in the case will be made next winter. Then all the facts in the case will be facts in the case will be made next winter. Then all the facts in the case will be fact in the facts in the case will be fact in the facts in the case will be fact in the fact in the fact in the

ANOTHER REFUTATION. Independent Republicans Bear Witness to

Gevernor Cleveland's Character. A Buffalo special says: The following address will be published to-morrow morning in the Buffalo Courier. It was the basis for the Courier's editorial of this morning, and has to-day been adopted by the Independent Executive Committee: To the Independent Republicans of the Na-

As Republicans and Independents residing in Buffalo, and having peculiar means of knowledge, we have been called upon by private lettlers and otherwise for information in regard to the seandals which have been put in circulation respecting Governor Cleveland's private life. We have felt it to be a duty imposed on us by circumstances to examine these stories in detail and to make a formal statement of the results. No such examination would have been necessary to satisfy ourselves, but it was due to those who have read the charge against Governor Cleveland without knowing personally his general character and reputation in this community, and without knowing either the position or means of information of those who have made the charges, that we should not put forth a mere general statement without a previous investigation. We have therefore, through a committee appointed from our number for that nurpose, carefully and deliberately

investigation. We have, therefore, through a committee appointed from our number for that purpose, carefully and deliberately made such an investigation, and we have taken every available means to accertain the precise facts in the case.

The general charges of drunkenness and gross immerality which are made against Governor Cleveland are absolutely false. His reputation for morality has always been good. There is no foundation for any statement to the contrary. He was sought out and nominated for the mayorally against his will, and was supported for that position by the larger portion of the educated, intelligent, and moral citizens of Buffalo, without regard to politics and on purely personal grounds. After he had gone through this contest he was again gone through this contest he was again put forward as one of the most distinguished citizens of Buffalo as a candidate for the governorship, and again received the support of the same class of his fellow-citizens. In this community, where he had lived for twenty-nine years, and where his life was known and his character well understood, this support would not have been given to him had he been either a drunkard or a libertune. We are able nave been given to him had be been either a drunkard or a libertine. We are able to speak from personal knowledge, as his acquaintances of long standing, and to say that his general private life has been that of a quiet, orderly, self-respecting, and always highly-respected citizen. Since he assumed his present office his visits to Buffalo have been few and of short duration. It is susceptible of absolute proof and has been proved to us that upon no one of these visits has anything occurred to instify the statements which have been made by his detractors. The charge that casion of such a visit is entirely raise. We have been particularly executed and thorough in our investigations of the alleged betrayal, abduction, and inhuman treatment of a woman of this city, as detailed in a local newspaper. The circumstances out of which this story was fabricated occurred eight years ago. The woman in question was at that time a widow, between thirty and forty very of a with these thirty and forty years of age, with three children, the youngest of whom was ten years old. The facts of the case show that

whatever. We have twice called upon the editor of this paper and asked him to pro-duce his proofs, the names, dates, and other particulars, which he had publicly stated he was at liberty to show. He declines to do so or to facilitate investigation into the truth so or to facilitate investigation into the truth of either his own charges or those contained in the anonymous letter which he published. He admitted that he had no evidence to support any accusation against Governor Cleveland except in the one instance to which we have particularly referred. Ho rested his case on that story, and as to that story he is contradicted by the witnesses having personal knowledge. The two clergymen, whose profession has been invoked to give weight to these charges, have no personal knowledge of the facts, and under the circumstances could not possibly have such knowledge. They have ventured to state as facts known to themselves stories which rest upon the merest hearsay and which, when traced to merest hearsay and which, when traced to
their alleged sources, are in every case denied by the persons to whom they are
ascribed. We have designed to make a
candid judicial statement of the results of
our investigation of this matter without
partisan coloring. We have not thought it
necessary or proper to repeat the charges
sgainst Governor Cleveland in detail, nor
to present in full the evidence by which
they have been disproved.
John H. Cowing, Ansley Wilcox, William
F. Kip, Thomas Cary, George P. Sawyer,
Ralph Stone, John E. Ransom, Henry
W. S. Rague, Jostah C. Munro, L. ID.
Ramsey, G. Barrettmich, Charles P. Norton, John B. Olmstead, J. Taliman Davie, Henry Altman, J. N. Laarned,
Buffalo, N. Y., August 9, 1884. merest hearsay and which, when traced to

The drowning season has unhappily se in with rather more than its usual number of fatalities, though, according to the Lancet, there is really no good reason why it should set in at all. A little timely precaution, we are assured, might save every one of the lives annually less by developing. should set in at all. A little timely precaution, we are assured, might save every one of the lives annually lost by drowning. This, no doubt, is somewhat too sweeping an assertion. The only precaution conceivable for the prevention of all cases of drowning at this time of the year, or at any other time for that matter, would be to keep quite clear of the water, and that can hardly be considered practicable or desirable even for the security of a good many lives. But no doubt a great want of intelligence and a very consurable degree of recklessness are displayed in the boating and bathing, that are now at their summer height. There are certain very simple hyglenic rules, which ought to be known and observed by all bathers; and with regard to boating, as a rule, nobedy should venture on the water in the ordinary light rowing boats without first learning to swim. This seems almost too obvious to be worth saying, but it is astonishing how thoughtlessly thousands commit themselves to the frailest craft with only the remotest chance of saving their lives should they be upset. A good many accidents have occurred already this season. It is plessant to be able to contemplate in connection with them one or two feats of exceptional gallantry. The constable of the bathing-piace of Exeter is said to have saved 200 persons from drowning during the past fourteen years, and seems to have exhausted the ordinary modes of conferring honor by testimonials, metals, and so forth. His hast rescue, if reportingly striking character. The paddler of a canoe got sucked under a fender into a swift stream which has a dark passage of some 200 yards under a road. Into this canoe got sucked under a fender into a swift stream which has a dark passage of some 200 yards under a road. Into this grnesome gloom the constable plunged after him, and after a severe grapple with the drowning man he coltared him satisfactorily and swam through the tunnel with him. If the achievements of this officer—Shooter by name—have not been greatly exaggerated, it is to be hoped that the good people of Exeter may hit on some method of evincing their sense of his pluck and usefulness in a manuer as remarkable. and usefulness in a manner as remarkable as his services.

London, August 12.—The World says the Duchess of Albany's infant is very delicate, and it is considered doubtful whether it will be possible to rear it.

During the six weeks that the project for a memorial window to the late Duke of Albany in Salisbury Cathedral has been before the public in Wittshire only \$450 have been promised. The proposed cost of the memorial is \$2,250. More than forty people of distinction in Wiltshire have interested themselves in the project.

on the Dead Bedies of Their Comrades—
The Report Discredited.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, August 12.—The New York Times says that the written documents now in possession of the Navy Department at Washington add to the record of the miserable human suffering already published in connection with the finding of the Greely expedition the most shocking stories of inhumanity and cannibalism. Then follows a long account of how the Greely party, crazed by hunger and cold. ate the flesh of their dead comrades, and that one of their number. Private Henry, was shot for cating more than his share and his body eater. The story was shown to Admiral Nichols, Acting Secretary of the Navy. He said that there were no records at the Navy Department that would give a shadow of coloring for such a story, and he did not believe it was true.

NO CONFIRMATION OF THE STORY.

NO CONFIRMATION OF THE STORY. Washington, August 12.—A rimor was affoat here last week that the records of the Navy Department showed that the resened members of Lieutenant Greety's party had partially sustained life upon the flesh of their dead contrades, and was at that time emphatically denied by Rear-Admiral Nicho's, Acting Secretary of the Navy. A foreumstantial account of this allered cannibalism, published in the New York Times this morning, was shown to Admiral nitalism, published in the New York Times this morning, was shown to Admiral Nichols to-day, and his comment was that there are no records at the Navy Department which would give a shadow of foundation for such a story. He added that he did not believe there was any truth in it. Secretary Chandler has been absent from the city for several weeks, but has, of course, been constantly in communication with the Department, and a great many important official cocuments have been sent to him, so that Admiral Nichols's statement that there are no documents bearing upon to tim, so that Admiral Nichols's statement that there are no documents bearing upon the matter at the Department is not necessarily conclusive as to their non-existence. The story is, however, wholly discredited at the Navy Department, while at the same time army and navy officers concede the possibility that the facts may be as stated.

A FABRICATION IN TOTO. Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was of the decided opinion that the story was made up out of the whole cioth. The dispatch of Commander Schley that it was imperative to place the bodies in metallic caskets the explained as follows: Commander Schley was anxious to bring the bodies back in as good a state of preservation as possible. They were kept in alcohol until they reached St. Johns. Such a method of transportation was only proper as long as necessary. In these tan'ts of alcohol the bodies would be knocked about by the motion of the vessels at sea and conioi the bodies would be knocked about by the motion of the vessels at sea and would be damaged; hence it was necessary to place them in metallic caskets at the carriest opportunity. "Besides that," he said, " bodies, which were frozen when found, would, you know, decompose rapid-COMMANDER SCHLEY'S INDIGNANT DENIAL.

New Yore, August 12.—A reporter to-day showed Commander Schley, chief officer of the Greely relief expedition, the published story of the cannibalism of Greely and his comrades. Com-mender Schley said immediately and with great indignation: "There is not a word freely in the correct year need not show great indignation; "There is not a word of truth in that story. You need not show it to me, for I have read it. It has been manufactured out of the whole cloth, and if I were Lieutenant Greety I should take legal steps against the paper that published the outrageous statement. Now, regarding some of the specific charges, it is true that I did suggest to Secretary. Chandler that some of the specific charges, it is true that I did suggest to Secretary Chandler that the bodies should be placed in metallic cases. This I did because I thought they would be better protected in this way. There easkets were not all bolted and riveted, but they were simply closed in the usual way. It has been stated that the bodies were placed in metallic cases so that the friends of the dead could not get them, and that with the excention of a

fid I order on investigation. SCHLEY'S STATEMENT CORROBORATED. roborated all that Commander Schley said, and added, regarding the story about the German who is reported, when the saiders lifted him up, to have said, "Must I be killed and enter, as Heury was?": "I say I questioned these men, and they positively denied that he made any such remark. I attended that man afterwards. He was delirious and did not know what he said, but he never while I was near him said snything about Henry or any one else being caten. I do not think there is a word of truth in the story. Dr. Green and myself laid all the bedies out. They were, of course, nething but skin and bone; but with the exception of one of the men, whose back was broken, they were all right—that is, they did not look as if they had been mutilisted, or as if flesh had been had been mutilated, or as if flesh had been eaten off of them."

No signs of MUTILATION ON THE BODIES.
Lieutenant Calwell, first officer of the
Bear, said: "I wrapped the bodies of the

Bear, said; "I wrapped the bodies of the dead up and then the sailors removed them to the launch. I did not notice any sign of mittilation about them."

Lieutenant talwell did, however, say that he had heard ramors about the Greely survivors having eaten the bodies of their comrades. He would not state where he had heard them or what he thought of them. Among the sailors of the Bear and Thetis there is an air of mystery, and all sorts of stories are allost. But their statements are conflicting and it is hard to know what they know or what they think. SAW NOTHING SUGGESTIVE OF CANNIBALISM.

Gaw Nothing suggestive of cannicalism. George Gavell, captain of the "top" of the Thetis, is a most intelligent young seamsn, and he tells a very straightforward story. He says: "I dug ten of the dead bodies up. They were only covered with a thin layer of sand. I saw nothing about them that suggested cannibalism. There was some little flesh on them. They were not frozen hard when we found them, and their flesh and skin was quite soft. The bodies lay on deck ten days, and we all saw them. The German who is reported to have said, 'Must I be killed and caten as Henry was?' did not make any such remark. When he saw us coming to him remark. When he saw us coming to him he said: 'I knew the Yankees would come and find us.' One or two of the sallors said that if they were discharged

sattors said that it they were a story to tell, but they did not care to say anything now."

Sergeant Brainard, one of the survivors, is reported to have kept a diary, and in it to have stated that one of the party had to to have started that one of the part have seen that one be sacrificed to keep the rest alive.

Scaman Gaylor, who became quite intimate with Brainard on the voyage home, said that Brainard referred to a dog and not to a man when he wrote the above entry.

GENERAL HAZEN INTERVIEWED.

General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, was General Hazen. Chief Signal Othear, was interviewed by an Associated Press reporter to-day on the subject of the alleged camibalism of the Greely party. He was at first inclined to deny entirely that there was any foundation in fact for the stories, but submitted, good-naturedly, to a searching cross-examination, in the course of which the following conversation occurred: Reporter: "Did you hear any rumors while at Portsmouth that the dead men had been caten?" General Hazen: "There were rumors

that kind sideal. My official position would not permit me to give the facts in the case.

"There are facts, then?"

"I can't answer that. I had a long in the case. terview with Lieutenant Greely, but the subject of eating the bodies was not re-ferred to. I can imagine a case when cau-nibalism would be justifiable, and it would be sease where men are starving."
"Do you excuse cannibalism in the Greely case?"

"Under the circumstances it would be "Has Secretary Chandler received any report relative to this subject?"
"Not that I know of. I have received

"Is the report that Private Henry was "Is the report that Private item, shot and afterwards eaten false?"
"There were rumors at Portsmouth that be had been killed, and that the survivers had eaten his body, but I decline to give any facts in his case that I might know."
"Will the shooting be a subject of investigation by the War Department?"
"Not necessarily. Men are shot every day in mutines, and no investigation is made. Under some circumstances it might be proper."
"Will there be any investigation of the reported eating of bodies?"
"An investigation could not be made."

Hurder in Hississippi.

(By tolegraph to the Dispatch.)

FOUNTAIN CITY, Miss., August 12.—William Kurt and Jasper Keller, farmers, quarrelled about cattle to-day, when Kurt shot the other dead. The murderer was taken to Alma to prevent his being lynched.

presented, and untif then nothing will be given out."

"Why was it necessary to place the remains in metal coffins thoroughly botted, and then to telegraph that they should not be owned under any circumstances?"

"While the bodies were frozen they would not decompose. It was thought been to place them in metallic caskets, so that the gas escaping from them would not burst the coffing; and then it was thought that the friends would not want to look at the remains, and an order was given tot to

that the friends would not want to look at the remains, and an order was given not to open the caskets."

General Hazen says that Lieutenant Greely's report on the entire expedition will probably be forwarded to him within

HENRY'S PATE. LINCOLN. NEB., August 12.- The story that Charles B. Henry, a member of the Greely expedition, was shot for stealing rations, and that his body was eaten by his comrades, has caused consulerable excitement here. Henry's real name was Back. His sister and friends in this city will push as investigated for the company of the company in the city will push as the company in the city will push as the city will be city will push as the city will be city will be city will push as the city will be city w

The Walt-Street Eank Fatlure.

New York, August 12.—A notice is posted at the Wall-Street Bank this morning announcing that all cheeks of Ogden & Co, will be paid on presentation at the First National Bank.

A runor was current at the opening of business that the absent cashier (Dickinson) had been arrested, but it proved to be unfounded. It is now asserted, on good any founded It is now asserted, on good au-thority, that Dickinson had been using the bank tunds for private ventures in grain and stocks. His margins, however, were and stocks. His margins, however, were small, but he averted suspicion or comment by putting small sums to his credit in a large number of offices. It is thought that his latest purchases, when closed out, will show a profit, as the market advanced after

they were made.

President Evans, of the Wall-Street Bank, said this morning that an additional investigation since yesterday satisfies him and the directors that the amount of the bank, will fail short of the capital of the bank. and that the depositors will be speedily

paid.

The directors of the Wall-Street bank have decided to wind up the affairs of the institution, and a receiver will be appointed.

A Pesperate Buel with Revolvers.

[By lelegraph to the Dispatch.]

GALVESTON, TEX., August 12.—A News
Terrell, Tex., dispatch says; "Bill Dougherly and Zach Gray, young ranchers, residing on Saud prairie, in the southwestern part of this county, were the principals in a desperate duel fought Sunday evening, in which both men were wounded; Gray fatelly. The trouble grew out of a fend of long standing, and as the only nelpostnent they agreed to adjourn to an isolated place and use revolvers till one or both fell. At the appointed time both were on hand, and without pariey commenced action, both using single-action Col's forty-divo-calibre revolvers. After the first fire the men changed position and began firing at will, Dougherty receiving one of Gray's three shots in his arm, while Gray at Doughterty's lifth shot fell with a bullet in the lower part of his back. This ended the lattle, and the wounded men were carred for by friends, who from a distance had watched the bloody encounter." ports that August 5th, with three vesses, he attacked and destroyed the forts of Kee Lung. August 6th parties landed from ships and completed the destruction of the war materials in stores there. The French are now masters of the port, roadstead, and mines. Two men were killed and four wounded during the operations.

Spratoga Races.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) SARATOGA, August 12.-First race tucky stakes, for two-year-olds, three quar-ters of a mile-Lizzie Dwyer won; Hart second, Radia third. Time, 1:173 Second race-grand prize of Saratoga, handleap for all ages at 850 each, half for-fest, with 81,200 added, 31 subscribers, one fert, with \$1,200 added, 31 subscribers, one mile and three quarters—General Monroe won easily by three quarters of a length; Lucky B. second, six lengths in front of Referee, third. Time, 3:09.

Third race—purse \$400, for all ages, entrance-money divided between second and third, non-winning and maiden allowances, three graylers of a mile—Jim Releavek won

third, non-winning and maiden allowances, three quarters of a mile—Jim Renwick won easily by three lengths; Saunterer seaond, Glenbar third. Time, 1:154.

Fourth race—purse \$400, entrance free, handicap for all ages, one mile, over four hurdles—Scather fell at first hurdle; Glenarm made the running throughout, and won easily; Bourke Cockran second. Time, 1:53\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Time, 1:55\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Monmouth-Park Races.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, August 12.—First race—all ages, one mile—Duplex won; Caramel second, Louisette third. Time, 1:46.

Second race—August stakes, two-year-olds, three quarters of a mile—Gouno won;

Waish, of Chicago, State secretary; J. J. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, August 12.—First race ages, one mile—Duplex won; Car second, Louisette third. Time, 1:46. Brookwood second, Unrest third. Time,

Third race-three-year-olds, one and or eighth miles—Tattler won; Tattoo (colt) second, Blue Bell third. Time, 1:59. Fourth race—all ages, one and three six-teenth miles—Priam won; Monitor second,

lows; and from Chicago, Henry B. Sacridan, national delegate, A. O. H.; T. F. O'Connor, Martin Mulcahy, Alderman H. J. Huldreth, J. B. Ryan, Walter S. Gibbons, James P. Stanton, M. S. Hyland, Timothy Crane, and others. The delegates acen to be unanimously in favor of the excussion of all discussion of American politics from the Convention. Haledon third. Time, 2:044.

Fifth race—winner to be sold, three quarters of a mile—Haska won; Polonia second, Queen Estber third. Time, 1:16.

Sixth race—hurdle race, one and a half miles over six hurdles—Buckra won; Echo second, Trembone third. Time, 2:51.

BALTINORE, August 12.—John C. Norris, trading as Thomas Norris & Son, agriculs turnd implements, made an assignment today to Oregon R. Benson for the benefit of his creditors. The bond of the

Fatal Railroad Accident.

By telegraph to the Dispatch.

The Bamberg (S. C.) Post-Office.

stove, and in the explosion which follow both children were fatally burned.

Children Burned to Death.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
CERCLEVILLE, OHIO, August 12.—Three children on a farm near South Perry, Ohio, named Robert Wood, Lorne D. Wood, and Kate Shaw, all under ten years of age, were burned to death in a barn, having gone there to smoke, and in so doing set the building on the

iBy telegraph to the Dispatch.]
SAYANAH, August 12.—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company has given notice to the Southern Railway and Steamboat Association of its withdrawal from the Macon and Atlanta pool on September 1st.

27,000.

were badly wrecked.

Congressional Nomination.

London, August '2.—The press urges a rigid inquiry into the truth or falsity of Informer Casey's statements that Myles Joyce and others convicted of compileity (By telegraps to the Dispatch.) CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 12 — The Republicans of the Seventh district, in Convention at Salisbury to-day, nominated Dr. J. G. Ramsay for Congress and A. E. Holthe Maamtrassna murders were int J. G. Ramsay for Congress and A. E. Hot-ten for presidential elector. CHATTANOGA, TENN., August 12.—Gen-eral Jeseph Wheeler was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth Alabama district. Democr. Mach., August 12.—The Third District Republican Convention to-day nominated James O'Donnell for Congress.

in the Maamtrassna nurders were innocent, and that he was compelled to testify against them by Crown-Solicitor Bolton.

DUBLIN, August 12.—Crown-Solicitor Bolton asserts that Casey volunteered to give his evidence. The solicitor savs he refused to accept it without authority from his superiors, and subsequently notified Casey that the Government acceptal his evidence. Casey did not give his testiment to Bolton nor in Bolton's presence.

Misseuri Democratic Convention.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

The Irish National Convention.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New York, August 12.—Ne'son M. Sheffeld, an advertising agent, at 13 and 15
Park Row, filed an assignment to-day to A \$50,000 Label Suit.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
CINCINNATI, Angust 12.—Colonel John
C. Underwood, formerly manager of the
News-Journal, entered suit in the United
States Court to-day against James E.
Scripps, Edward W. Scripps, and M. A.
McCrae for \$50,000 for an alleged libel
printed August 2d in the Reening Post of
Cincinnati, charging Underwood with acting dishonestly toward the stockholders of
the News-Journal. Colonel Underwood's
attorneys are William M. Ramsey, Judge
J. B. Fornker, Lawrence Maxwell, and
Speaker John G. Carilsle.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

EUFFALO, N. Y., August 12.— This morning a freight train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad ran off the track on a treatle near North Buffalo, killing a freman named Leonard. The engineer saved his life by jumping from the train while it was in motion. Several cara Roug. August 12.—Five fresh cases of cholera have occurred at Castelmovo, one of which proved fatal; two fresh cases at Seborga, one of which was fatal; one fresh case at Pancaheri, and one death at Osas-Masseilles, August 12.-In twelve

hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning there were four deaths from cholera here. There is a continuous decrease in the number of deaths in outlying districts. The weather continues intensely hot.

By te egraph to the Daspatch.]

Washington, August 12.—William Simp son, post-office inspector, telegraphed from Bambere, S. C., to-day that the post-offic at that place was open, and that he would report the cause of the trouble in that place. by mail. The postmaster of Bamberg, T. G. Robinson, telegraphed yesterday that his life had been threatened and that he [By cable to the Dispatch.]
PARIS. August 12.—The Congress of the two houses of Parliament at Versailles, which is engaged upon the revision of the Constitution, resumed its labors to day. It rejected an amendment abolishing the pre-Trouble with Striking Miners. rejected an amendment abolishing the pre-sidency, and an amendment enacting that the president should be elected by universal suffrage.

The Congress, by a vote of 483 to 282, (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
P:TTSBURGH. August 12.—The minera
the went up the Monongabela river on the

who went up the Monosgapea river of the steemer Gumbert yesterday are actively en-gaged to-day in trying to induce the Fourth-pool men to strike for the district force. It is reported that a number of the operators have engaged special police to rejected an amendment abolishing the Senste. It slso rejected an amendment forbidding the princes of former dynastics from residing on French territory, and ard the miners and keep the strikers of confiscating their property. their property. Carbon Otl Casualty.

Hot Weather in London.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
McKeesport, PA., August 12.— During
the temporary absence of their mother two
young Swedish children attempted to pour
a can of carbon oil on the fire in the sitchen London Angust 12.—The heat yesterday in London set the mercury up to 93 degrees Fabrenheit. It was the most intense exterioned in twenty years. Work is partially suspended. Several deaths from sunstroke have occurred.

$\mathbf{A}^{ ext{BSOLUTELY PURE}}$

RREO OVY AAL BBB A K K IINN N GGG BBB AAK K IIN N NG B B AAAK K IIN N NG GG BBB A AK K IIN N N G GG

WALL STEERT YESTERDAY. Tame Market After the Excitement Over

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ernment-Chanceller Childers's Defence. I

Lext Randolph Charefull Denounces the Government—Chancellor Childers's Defrace. If

(By cable to the Dispatch.)

Lextrox, August 12.—In the House of Commons this evening the appropriation bill passed its third reading. Lord Randolph consolidated fund during 1884 were, he said, £5,000,000 over the outlay during the said the market. Pavorable nows from the West consolidated fund during 1884 were, he said, £5,000,000 over the outlay during the said that the flower ment had introduced bills with no intention of parliament had here of the merchant shipping bill, the introduction of which was a low, miserable election device cmanating from an ill-famed cancers.

In regard to the mission of the Earl of Northbrook to Egypt, Lord Randolph Churchill pointed out that the Government was intrusting to two members of the inancial house of Barring Brothers & Co.—Lord Northbrook and Sir Evelyn Baring—sinest unlimited control of England's political and financial interest in Egypt. The Government inght as well send two Rothschilds. The Government they were mistaken in the were they to willing to retrench. The Earl of Northbrook had no connection with the firm of Baring Brothers, and these attacks were so frivolous that the House would pay no attention to that.

French Operations in China.

French Operations in China.

French Operations in China. the Bank Fallure.

 Erie
 15½

 East Tennessee Raifroad
 5

 Lake Shore
 80½

 Louisville and Nashville
 33½

French Operations in China.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)

London, August 12.—The Times has a dispatch from Pekin of August 11th which says Tsung Li Yamen has protested to the Powers against the operations of the French fleet at Kee Lung.

Paris, August 12.—The Voltaire gives the following account of French operations in China: Admiral Lespes blockaded Kee Lung on August 5th. The Chinese altempted to repel him with a battery of Krupp cannon. The French thereupon opened fire and silenced the battery without casualty. A company then landed and opened fire and silenced the battery without casualty. A company then landed and
premptly spiked the gans. In this operation one man was killed and two wounded.
Admiral Lespes remains at anchor before
Kee Lung so as to prevent the Chinese vessels from cealing. Admiral Courbet stays
at Foo Chow to support M. Patenotre's demands. A detached squadron remains off
Woo stug, ten miles north of Shanghai.
Pans, Angust 12,—Admiral Lespes reports that August 5th, with three vessels,
be attacked and destroyed the forts of Kee

Texas Pacific.
Union Pacific.
Wabash Pacific
Wabash Pacific preferred. BALTIMORE, August 12.-Virginia 6's, consois, 38; past-due coupons, 30½; new 10-40's, 33½; new 3's, 52½. Bid to-day.

EICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. TUESDAY, August 12, 1884. SALES-FIRST BOARD,-1,000 Virginia Midland meomes at 55‡; 400 Richmond city 6's at 1114.

By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

St. Louis, August 12.—A Jefferson City special to the Post-Dispatch says: Chairman O'Day, of the State Central Committee, called the State Democratic Convention to order at a quarter of 11. After prayer Chairman O'Day congratulated the Democracy on the condition of party affairs in the State, and referring to the reported effort at the condition of all other parties, said he had no fears whatever that it would succeed. STATE SECURITIES. Virginia 10-40's..... 324 Virginia consols...... 38
 Virginia peciers
 38

 Virginia new 3's
 531

 North Carolina 4's
 80

 North Carolina 6's
 106
 G. F. Rethwell was made temporary chairman, T. J. Langle secretary. Presi-dential electors were chosen as follows: First District, James Ellison; Second, G. First District, James Ellieor; Second, G. A. Rothwell: Third, A. W. Kelso; Fourth, T. H. Parrish; Filth, John N. Southern; Sixth, E. C. Moore; Seventh, Nat. C. Dryden; Eighth, John J. Martin (contested); Ninth, George Allen; Tenth, J. J. O'Fallon; Eleventh, E. A. Lea; Twelfth, D. A. Darman; Thirteenth, H. Frauers; Fourteenth, J. J. Russell. BAILEOAD BONDS. Col. and Greenville 1st 6's 9

Virginia Midland income 6's... 55; Piedmont Railroad 1st 8's... 1084 Petersburg 1st 6's, Class A... 90 Petersburg 2d 6's, Class B... 824 R., Y. R. & Chesapeake 8's. 1044 R. and D. consol 6's, 1885. 100 R. and D. consol 6's, 1890. 1024 R. and D. gold 6's. 90 R. and D. debentures. 40 Walsh, of Chicago, State secretary; J. J. Curran, of Chicago, State delegate; Dr. Thiomas O'Reilly, of St. Louis; P. K. Walsh, of Cheveland; M. V. Gannon, of Iowa; and from Chicago, Henry F. Sheri-Georgia Pacific 1st 6's BAILBOAD STOCKS.

Richmond and Petersburg 100 North Carolina......100 Norfolk and Western pref. 100

BANKS. National Bank of Va.....100 GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RECENOND, Va., August 12, 1884.

OFFERINGS. Whear.—White, 944 bushels. Mixed, 1,568 bushels. Red, 12,590 bushels. Total, 15,502 bushels. Loon.—White, 1,040 bushels. Mixed, 1,000 bushels.

CATS.—1,220 bushels. Ryn.—40 bushels. ORCHARD-GRASS SEND.—82 bushels.

MALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY. WHEAT - White, 440 bushels common to

very good at 80 to 23c. Mixed, 1,536 bushels at 85 to 87c. Red, 1,898 bushels common to prime Longberry at 83 to 25c.; 7,520 bushels common to choice Shortberry at 75 OATS .- 420 bushels very good winter at

We quote: Fine, \$2.25@\$2.50; superfine, \$2.56@\$2.25; satra, \$4.56@\$4.75; family, \$4.96@\$5.25; Paient family, country, \$3.50@\$6.50. Market very dull. RICHMOND LIVE-STOCK MARKET

RICHMOND, VA., August 12.—Prices this week ranged as follows:
Beef Cattle—Very best, 54554c.; medium to good, 4455c.; common to fair, 3a4c.
Sheep, 3455c., gross.
Lambs, 4455c., gross.
Hogs, 788s., nes.
There were 122 head of beef cattle, 313 hogs, and 112 sheep and lambs on the market during the week.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

New York, Angust 12.—Cotton quiet; sales, 440 bales; uplands, 10fe.; Orleans, 11fe.; consolidated net reserpts. 219 tales; exports—to Great Britain, 1,545 bales. Southern flour steady. Wheat—Spot opened fairs, lower and closed with a recovery of ic.; No. 2 red, 894304c; August, 864874c. Corn—Spot la2c lower; No. 2, August, 5843594c. Oats \$ale. lower and rather quiet; So. 2, 35a36c. Hops duil and prices nominally unchanged. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$9.75; No. 7 Rio, spot, \$8.20; August, \$8. Sugar duil and somewhat nominal; fair to good refining, 4 15-1565 1-16c.; refined, duil and weak; C, 4456c; extra C, 54a54c.; white extra C, 54a54c.; yellow, 44a45c.; off A, 54a54c.; standand A, 6a6 1-16c.; cut-loaf and crushed, 7;c. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Cotton-seed oil, 35a36c. Jor crude; 39a42c, for refined. Rosin duil. Turpentine easier at 31c. Hides very firm. Wool firm. Pork firmly held and little doing; new mess, \$17.25a\$17.50. Middles firm; long citer, 9tc. Lard 5a7c. higher, closing with a slight reflection; western steam, spot, \$7.85; August, \$7.75. Freights casler.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, ALGUST 12.—Flour dull and lower to sell. Wheat—Southern caster and prifine searce; western lower, closing duli; southern red, 85a89c.; amber, 90a93c.; No. 1 Maryland, 992a99ic.; No. 2 western winter red, spot, 87ja88c. Corn—Southern scarce and firm; western nominal; southern white, 68a70c.; yellow, 68a70c. Oats dull and lower; southern, 36a44c.; western white, 45a46c.; mixed, 38a42c.; Pennsylvania, 36a43c. Provisions quiet and steady. Whiskey steady at \$1.15. Other articles unchanged. Freights quiet.

BALTIMORE.

CANCINNATL Chronnati, Angust 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red, Sic. Corn caster; No. 2 mixed, 56\$a. Osm in fair demand at 33a33\$c. Pork firm at \$17.25. Lard strong at \$7.45. Becon firm; shoulders, \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$c.; short rib. 10\$\frac{1}{2}\$c.; clear, Itc. Whiskey firm at \$1.07. Sugar unchanged. Hogs steady and firm; common and light, \$4.77a30\$; packing and butchers', \$5.50a \$26.40.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.-Grein very

weak. Wheat—No. 2 red, 78:80c. Corn—No. 2 white, Qie.; mixed, 53c. Oala—No. 2 mixed, old, 34c. Provisions strong. Mess pork, \$13. Bulz-ments—Shoulders, 65.50; clear rib, \$9.874; clear sides, \$10.60. Bacon—Shoulders, \$7.25; clear rib, \$10.50; clear sides, \$11. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c. Lard—Steam leaf, \$9.50.

ST. LOUIS. 87. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS. August 12.—Flour unchanged.
Wheat unsettled and generally higher; No.
2 red, 814824c. cash, 8143814c. August;
No. 3 red, 734744c. Corn bigher and
slow; 473484c. cash, 474c. August;
No. 3 red, 73434c. cash, 244224c. Oste
very slow; 25426c, cash, 244224c. August;
Whisker steady at \$1.07. Provisions
strong and buoyant. Port, \$18 asked.
Bulk-meats—Lorg clear, \$9.50; short rib.
\$9.65; clear, \$9.90. Hams, 134215c. Lard
higher and nominally \$7.30.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

Outcago, August 12.—Flour unchanged!
Wheat opened quiet; advanced lalic.; closed ic. under vesterday; August. 774a
784c. Corn unsettled; opened weak; closed injc. under yesterday; cash. 505able.;
August, 50a50ic. Oats in fair demend and easier; cash. 55c.; August. 24a24ic. Pork firm and stronger; each. 518.30a319; August. 825. Lard firm and 2ja5c. higher; cash. 87.40a27.45; August. 87.40. foultment firmer; shoulders. 26.20; short rio. 29.60; clear, 89.70. Whiskey unchanged.

MILWAUKEE. Minwaukee. August 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 2 Miiwaukee. cash and August, 77ic. Corn firmer; rejected, 554c. Oats weak; No. 2, old, 344c., delivered; white, 37c. Provisions steady. Mess pork, \$15.50 cash and August. Lard-Prème steam, \$7.40 cash and August. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 12a124c. Hogs higher at \$5.55a\$6.15.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC-AUGUST 13, 1884 Sen sets. 7:00 Morning. 8:46 Mon rises. 11:15 Evening. 9:15 PORT OF RICHMOND. AUGUST 12, 1884.

Schooner Fanny Tracy, Titon, Kenneber, ice, Mrs. J. King.
Schooner Annie Ainsile, McAndrews, Perth Amboy, railroad-iron, W. H. Curtis, agent. States.

Saltes.

Saltes.

States.

Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen 2 Co., agents, steamer Ashland, Tunsull. Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent, exonmer Arlot, tafford, Norfolk, United states mail, merchandise, and passengers, L. B. Tatum, agent.

(By Telegraph.)

Steamer Guyandotto, Kelly, New York,
Schoener General Adelbert Ames, Jameson, Boson, coal, Chesapeake and Ohio rallway,
Schooner Bradford C. French, Kelly, Portsmonth, N. H., coal, Chesapeake and Ohio rallway.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK.

This company will dispatch one of their splendid steamers—GPVANDOTTE, ROANOKE, MAN-HATTAN, OLD DOMINION, and RICHDOND— EVERY TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY, 1For house of salling see a vertisement below. I steamer, leave New York TUESDAYS, THURS-DAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. from Pier 96 force remiser, North riggs, Good of Baseh street. they numbers, North river, toot of Beach street.
They have splendld saloons, state-rooms, and hath-rooms.
The fare, accommodations, and attentions are

expenses incurred.
Freight received until 6 o'clock P. M. daily.
For further information apply to
GEORGE W. A.L.E.N. & CO., Agents.
by 29 office, company's wharves. Rocketts.

FOR NEW YORK,—The Old

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ONLY ONE DOLLAR

NEWPORT'S NEWS OLD POINT, NORFOLA,
AND PORT'S MOUTH.
AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT
TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF ANY KIND. ONLY ONE DOLLAR ONLY \$1.50 TO VIRGINIA BEACH.) ONLY \$2 TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
JAMES-RIVER LINE
FOR NEWPORT'S NEWS, OLD POINT, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, AND JAMESRIVER LANDINUS DIREST,
CONNECTS AT OLD POINT CLOSELY WITH
FOR BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH SAME
AT NORFOLK CLOSELY FOR VIRGINIA
MEACH.
AND AT NEWDORT'S NEWS WITH STEAMER
ACCORACE FOR SMITHIFFELD.

ONLY ROUTE WITHOUT TRANSFER, AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE. JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

RATES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

CHEAPEST ROUTE.

RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF GRARGED
BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PARE TO NORPOLE. \$11.3 NO LIMIT.
FARE ROUND TRIP. \$2. NO LIMIT.
FARE ROUND TRIP. \$2. NO LIMIT.
FARE ROUND TRIP. \$2. NO LIMIT.
FARE ROUND TRIP. \$3.50.
WAYLANDING FARES from 25 to 90c.
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